FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Conference Communique

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 15 May 80

["Communique of the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 5, TASS--Follows the full text of the communique issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

A conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, was held in Warsaw on May 14-15, 1980.

The conference was attended: From the People's Republic of Bulgaria--by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the leader of the delegation; Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the PRB; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, minister of people's defence of the PRB; Dmitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chief of the Office of the First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

For the Hungarian People's Republic--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the leader of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, Andras Gyenes, secretary HSWP Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP Central Committee, minister of defense of the HPR, Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the HPR;

From the German Democratic Republic--by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, the leader of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, minister of national defence of the GDR, Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Oskar Fischer, member of the SUPG Central Committee, foreign minister of the GDR;

From the Polish People's Republic--by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the leader of the delegation; Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, minister of national defence of the PPR, Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the PPR; Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania--by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leader of the delegation; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the Government of the SRR, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Stefan Andrei, alternative member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the SRR, Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister of national defence of the SRR.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the leader of the delegation; Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--By Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the leader of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPC Central Committee, foreign minister of the CSSR, Martin Dzur, member of the CPC Central Committee, minister of defence of the CSSR.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states, and Nikolay Firyubin, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The conference was opened by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Edward Gierek. The conference of the Political Consultative Committee was presided over by rotation by: Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the PRB, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee summed up the results of the activities of the Warsaw Treaty over 25 years and discussed current problems and tasks in the struggle of detente and security in Europe and for strengthening world peace.

Appraisals of the present situation in Europe and the world and proposals on further steps aimed at developing the process of political and military detente in the European Continent, carrying out effective measures to curb the arms race, to improve the world political climate as a whole, were set forth by the conferees in a unanimously adopted declaration which is published separately.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states reaffirmed their firm resolution to continue their struggle for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, for world peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, for the relaxation of international tension, for stopping the arms race, and for disarmament. In this struggle they are prepared to cooperate closely with all states and public forces interested in strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

It was agreed that the Polish People's Republic as the country where the conference was held, is to circulate the declaration as an official document of the United Nations Organisation and bring it to the knowledge of the governments of all states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It was agreed that at its regular meeting the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states is to discuss questions relating to preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Political Consultative Committee heard a report of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states, on the practical work done by the Joint Command.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee took place in a friendly atmosphere with complete mutual understanding and confirmed an identity of views of its participants on the European and international problems discussed.

The delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-states took part in the celebrations devoted to the 25th anniversary of their fraternal alliance.

Warsaw Pact Declaration

LD152220 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 15 May 80

["Declaration of Warsaw-Treaty Member Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 16, TASS--Follows the full text of the declaration of Warsaw Treaty member countries:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-countries of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, on May 14th and 15th, 1980 in Warsaw summed up the results of the 25 years of activity of their fraternal defensive alliance at the service of peace and considered topical tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe, for consolidation of universal peace.

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The participants in the conference of the Political and Consultative Committee noted with satisfaction the great importance of the signing 25 years ago in Warsaw of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, in reply to the setting up of the NATO bloc, to the intensification of the danger of war in Europe and the threat to the national security of the peace-loving states, particularly in connection with the course of the leading quarters of this war bloc towards the re-militarisation of Western Germany.

Throughout this quarter of a century our fraternal alliance and the states belonging to it, cooperating and collaborating with other states and with all peace forces, confidently and effectively have been accomplishing vitally important tasks--to prevent the unleashing of war in Europe, to promote in every way the strengthening of peace, the easing of international tension, the development of equal peaceful cooperation between states.

The participants in the conference highly assess the results achieved in strengthening the fraternal friendship between their states, in developing broad and many-faceted mutual cooperation, resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on respect for equality, independence and national sovereignty, on non-intervention into internal affairs, and on comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

In their efforts for peace, security and detente, the Warsaw Treaty member-states have always displayed and continue displaying consistency and principledness, a constructive approach and goodwill, boldness in putting forward initiatives and realism at talks, readiness to consider the legitimate rights and interests of others.

The whole course of international developments over the 25 years, which have passed since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty and the experience of the treaty member-states convincingly show that in the present-day world each step forward in strengthening international security and in developing the process of detente comes in a resolute struggle of peoples, all progressive and democratic forces against the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, confrontation and unleashing of conflicts, arms race and interference from the outside in the internal affairs of states.

The radical changes in the balance of forces in the world, the strengthening of the positions and influence of socialism in the world, the successes of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of peoples and national liberation forces have created the necessary conditions so that the purposeful policy of the socialist countries, the unity of actions by peace-loving states and peoples should lead to important political changes in the whole system of interstate relations, to the strengthening of peace and international security. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2120 GMT on 15 May substitutes 'positive' for 'political'.]

The biggest gain of the past decades is that success has been achieved in disrupting the tragic cycle, when peace was only respite between world wars, in launching on the broadest scale the struggle for eliminating war for ever from the life of human society.

The territorial and political realities in Europe, which have taken shape as a result of the victory of peoples in the anti-fascist war and post war development, have been recognised by all states. The inviolability of borders between European states has been affirmed, progress has been achieved in consolidating stability and developing peaceful interstate relations in the European Continent.

A long and not easy path has been traversed from the Austrian State Treaty, which was concluded a quarter of a century ago, to bilateral treaties of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany, to the quaripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Advancement on this path has also been marked by normalisation of relations by Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania with the FRG. In spite of the obstacles, which were put up by the forces of imperialism and revanchism, this path has been traversed, a number of dangerous seats of tensions have been eliminated and a good basis has been built in Europe for mutual confidence between states in Europe, for their joint responsiblity for the destinies of European peace and security.

A defeat for the cold war warriors, for European and world reaction, and major success for the policy of realism and goodwill by all participants has been the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was convened on the initiative of the socialist countries. The general European conference, which has embodied the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, was crowned with the adoption by the leaders of 35 states of the Helsinki Final Act--a charter of European peace and security, a longterm programme for cooperation for the benefit of all European nations.

Thanks to the efforts of the socialist and many other countries, in defiance of stubborn resistance by imperialist quarters and their military-industrial complex, it has been possible to make advance in some directions of limitation of the arms race; nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water have been banned, a Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is in operation, the states renounced the deployment of mass annihilation weapons on near-earth orbits and celestial bodies, on the bottom of seas and oceans, bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons have been banned and liquidated, military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques have been prohibited.

Intense efforts over many years were needed to make initial advances along the road of strategic arms limitation and thus checking the arms race in its most dangerous direction. But on this most difficult question it has also been possible to make advance in a certain stage.

Notwithstanding attempts by the foes of peaceful cooperation to set some states at loggerheads with others, tangible progress was made, especially in Europe, in the normalisation of relations between countries with a differing social order, in the development of political contacts between them. It has also been possible to produce not inconsiderable results, useful for all participants in cooperation, in the development of equal trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural relations between states.

Whatever aspect of inter-state relations is considered, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have always been and are in the vangard of the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation. This is an expression of the socialist nature of their foreign policy, which is profoundly a people's policy, in keeping with the fundamental interests of mankind.

Meanwhile, as long as the NATO bloc exists and, desirous to gain military superiority, continues building up its military potential, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries will take all necessary steps to maintain their defence potential at the proper level. They will always show concern for the reliable security of their peoples.

Emphasizing this, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries declare once again that they have never striven and will not strive for military superiority; they are invariably coming out for safeguarding the military balance in ever lower levels, for reduction and elimination of the military confrontation in Europe. They have not, have never had and will not have any other strategic doctrine except a defensive one. They have not, have never had and will not have the intentions to build up the potential for the first nuclear strike. By the very nature of their social order, they cannot and will not strive for setting up "spheres of influence", for the establishment of military or political control over any regions or international transport communications.

The policy of forming blocs is organically alien to the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the defensive alliance of the socialist countries. They have more than once expressed their readiness to dissolve their alliance if the NATO bloc is simultaneously liquidated. They have proposed, as a first step, that the military organizations of both alignments be liquidated, beginning with the mutual reduction of military activity. These proposals are still valid at present, too.

The policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries from its very inception and up to the present has been not expansion of both alliances, not extension of their activity to new regions, but overcoming of the division of Europe into military-political alignments, weakening of the confrontation between them, strengthening of confidence in the relations between all European states. This would allow the participants of both alliances [to] reduce the burden of military expenditures, to concentrate completely on tasks of development and peaceful cooperation.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries want it and are ready for it, they have repeatedly put forward initiatives leading to this goal. It is also in the interests of all peoples that the NATO member-countries should take a constructive stand.

A quarter of a century ago, when only a decade had passed since the rout of the Nazi aggressors and the end of the Second World War, the states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, inspired by the idea of building a world without wars, committed themselves to work in fraternal alliance in order to increase to a maximum their contribution to the attainment of this great objective.

Now that 35 years have passed since the end of the Second World War, they are convinced more than ever before that the building of such a world is a difficult, but a feasible goal. It will further remain the top priority objective in their policy.

They realize that many important problems, on which mankind's peaceful future and progress depend, have not been resolved yet, especially in the field of ending the arms race, which continues intensifying, thus increasingly threatening the process of detente, peace and security of peoples. These problems have been further exacerbated recently. But the building of lasting peace has been started. And it must be continued.

The states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee are solemnly reaffirming on the day of the 25th anniversary of signing of their Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance their indomitable determination to work tirelessly in this direction together with all other peace-loving countries and public forces.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee have examined in the general context of international developments the situation emerging in Europe at present, topical issues pertaining to security and cooperation in the European Continent.

They emphasized that the course of world developments has borne out the correctness of the evaluations and goals enunciated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states of November 23, 1978.

In this connection, the participants in the conference have pointed out that, on the one hand, the determination of peoples, all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism continue strengthening, the struggle for peace, for detente, for ending the arms race, for freedom and social progress, for peaceful and equal international cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs is further gaining in scope.

On the other hand, the participants in the conference have recalled that in the Moscow declaration they had pointed to a fresh growth in the activeness of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the latter's intensified attempts at subordinating to their domination independent states and peoples, at whipping up arms race, at their crude interference in the internal affairs of other states, which already then jeopardized the process of detente and was in conflict with the striving of peoples for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

They note with still greater anxiety that the international situation has now become more complex, the threat to peace and detente has largely increased. This is the result of a further envigoration of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism, the result of the piling up of many outstanding international issues. The imperialist circles which conduct this policy openly violate the independence and sovereignty of states, interfere into their internal affairs, more frequently use force in international relations or threaten to use it.

Ever new obstacles are being raised to restructuring international economic relations on an equal and fair foundation. Force or threat of force is more frequently used against developing countries in the struggle for energy and raw material resources.

This causes instability in inter-state relations, leads to new seats of tension.

Imperialist and reactionary forces use all this to increase military budgets, to speed up the implementation of long-term armament programmes. As a result, new obstacles arise on the way to strengthening security in Europe where there is still no headway in the sphere of military detente and disarmament, where the build up of military expenditures, troops and armaments is continuing, where means of destruction, particularly nuclear, which threaten the peoples of the continent, are being stockpiled in ever growing proportions.

Particularly dangerous is the NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. If the decision is materialized, the situation in the European Continent will sharply worsen, since a rise in the destructive potential in Europe will inevitably affect the political climate and the vital interests of the peoples of the continent, will entail new huge expenditures which will be a still greater burden to be borne by the peoples.

Having deferred ratification of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), having brought, along with some of its allies, the negotiations on many important aspects of limitation of the arms race to a standstill and having interrupted them at all [as received] in some directions, the United States acts contrary to the interests of international trust and detente, contrary to the decisions of the special U.N. General Assembly's session on disarmament.

There are increasingly more instances when they scrap the political, trade and economic agreements and treaties, which were signed by them, pointedly repudiate their commitments, thus violating the prieniple of conscientiously abiding by international commitments in conformity with international law, proclaimed by the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference.

Political and propaganda campaigns in the cold war spirit are unleashed against the socialist states. The U.S. administration is bringing unprecedented pressure to bear on the Olympic movement, which has incarnated since long ago to this day the spirit of peace cooperation and drawing closer of nations.

The states represented at the conference are raising their voice against all such steps and actions, against attempts at torpedoing international detente and hampering the development of cooperation among states. They are resolutely declaring that steps shall not be made that can complicate the situation, that all states should join their efforts with the aim of halting the growth of tensions, for continuing the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The participants in the conference are firmly declaring for not permitting a revival of the situation of animosity and distrust in the European Continent. For the European nations, which have convinced themselves from their own experience how deeply detente accords with their true interests, the continuation of the process of detente and development of equitable cooperation are, like for all peoples of the world, a vital cause. It is necessary that the present political, economic scientific-technical and other peaceful ties between the states, which participated in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, far from diminishing, be further developed, so that an exchange of views, ideas and considerations on topical European and world problems should continue between them within the framework of political contacts and consultations.

It is also important to use the experience of the all-European meetings held in 1978-80 on the basis of the decisions contained in the Helsinki Final Act. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of the results of the all-European conference on environmental protection, to hold an all-European conference on energetics, preparations for which have already been started, and reach agreement on the holding of a similar conference on transport.

At the same time, the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee consider it their duty to stress that the continuation and deepening of the process of detente in the European Continent depend in a decisive measure on how carefully all the states, which participated in the all-European conference treat the positive assets accumulated over the last decade, how consistently all principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act are implemented in practice.

In this connection they draw special attention to the resumed attempts at calling in question the sovereignty of states and inviolability of their borders, which are in conflict with the committments taken under the Final Act by all the states-participants in the all-European conference.

The states represented at the conference are resolved to work for and uphold detente together with all the peace-loving states and public forces, exert efforts so as to make it a continuous and comprehensive process, universal in its scope.

They are as before ready to deepen and develop relations with all countries of Europe and the world, by broadening the already tested and building new ways of cooperation.

The participants in the conference are convinced that an important role in strengthening detente, in consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe can and must be played by the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European meeting. They maintain that the present situation in Europe urgently necessitates that due attention be given to a careful preparation for this meeting by all of its participants and that they should strive to build up an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding, which is indispensable for the success of the meeting. Great is the responsibility of all the participants in the Madrid meeting for ensuring its holding in a constructive atmosphere.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee consider that there are opportunities for completing the Madrid meeting in a coordination of practical steps as regards the military and political aspects of European security, for the development of cooperation in all fields. This calls for willpower, efforts by all the participants in the meeting and their readiness to look for and find opportunities for coordinating constructive steps on each section of the Final Act.

The problem of military detente and disarmament in the continent is a central one among the problems, on which the strengthening of peace in Europe depends.

Achieving progress in military detente in Europe is a objective and most acute necessity. Of paramount significance in this context is a strengthening and broadening of confidence buildup measures, renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, limitation of forces and arms of each state or group of states solely to suit defense needs, mutual renunciation of attempts at gaining military supremacy.

The participants in the conference maintain that there are no and can be no insurmountable obstacles for finding practical decisions for the benefit of military detente in Europe, if all sides approach this task with the wish to make their constructive contribution.

An example of this approach is the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw from central Europe unilaterally a certain number of its troops and arms, including tank units. All the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which expressed their positive attitude to this peace-loving step of the USSR at the time it was proclaimed, now continue fully supporting its implementation.

A proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which was put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states and specified in their joint documents, were presented already a year ago to the governments of all states, which participated in the all-European conference.

The holding of such a conference may become an important milestone in strengthening the fundamentals of European peace in translating into reality the commitments of all states--participants in the all-European conference as regards carrying out effective measures directed at lessening military confrontation and contributing to disarmament in Europe.

The states represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are calling upon all the participants in the European conference to take a constructive stand on the question of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe so that it will be possible to adopt at the Madrid meeting a decision on its convocation.

On their part, they are ready to examine attentively proposals of other states as regards the procedure and contents of work at the conference.

All the participants in the conference are expressing support for the proposal by the Polish People's Republic that the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be held in Warsaw, a city which displayed tremendous heroism and self-sacrifice during the years of grim trials of the Second World War. They are expressing hope that this proposal, which met with a positive response in many European countries, will have general support.

The states, represented at the conference, declare that in approaching questions of military detente in Europe material measures of trust and disarmament should be combined with political and treaty-based steps aimed at lessening the danger of war, at strengthening quarantees of the security of states. This is the aim of their proposal that a treaty on not being the first to use against each other both nuclear and conventional armaments should be signed between all the states, parties to the European conference.

They declare for the taking and realization of all measures and accords aimed at strengthening the political and legal foundation of observance in Europe of the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force, and also for the taking of special measures to strengthen the guarantees of security of the non-nuclear European states. Such measures might envisage that nuclear powers would never use nuclear weapons against those European states--irrespective of their alignment of non-alighment--which do not possess such weapons and which do not have on their territory foreign nuclear weapons. These states have the right to get the guarantee that no other weapons will be used against them, in accordance with the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force.

The states, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, attach a particular significance to such a major question as elaboration of accords on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles are possible and the parties to the conference back the proposals of the Soviet Union to this score. To have such negotiations opened what is required is to cancel NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of American nuclear missiles or, at least, to halt its realization.

They express confidence that if all the states are guided by the interests of peace and security of the European peoples and display the necessary political will, then, provided preservation of the established approximate balance of forces, which was also admitted only recently by the NATO countries, a further dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race in Europe will not only be prevented, but an opportunity will open for maintaining this balance at lower levels.

The European peoples have a vital stake in the earliest opening and the successful holding of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, in ending the nuclear arms race, in putting an end to expansion of nuclear-missile arsenals in the European Continent. This meets the interests of peace and security of all peoples.

The states, represented at the conference, consider it to be absolutely inadmissible to further procrastinate the Vienna negotiations on reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. Huge masses of troops and the most up-to-date armaments have been concentrated in that area, and nobody is entitled to underestimate the danger of that.

The socialist countries, parties to the Vietnam negotiations, made considerable steps toward bringing the positions closer. But the participating NATO countries do not contribute to the success of the negotiations and in recent times their stand on the substance of the questions under discussion goes increasingly backward. Meanwhile, in the opinion of the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, possibilities of attaining accords at the Vienna negotiations are far from having been exhausted. They are ready to continue exerting efforts in the quest for such solutions which, without prejudicing the security of any of the sides, would lead to a lower level of military confrontation in central Europe. This calls for a constructive approach from all the parties to the Vienna negotiations.

The states, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, consistently advocate realization of measures in the sphere of military detente also in other parts of Europe, and in the Mediterranean Sea area.

Relevant steps for the Mediterranean area could envisage the spreading to it of measures of trust, reduction of troops in that area, withdrawal from the Mediterranean Sea of warships with nuclear weapons on board, renunciation of deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean European and non-European non-nuclear states which would be in line with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The Warsaw Treaty member-states are ready for serious, business like negotiations on all these issues.

In the same consistent way they come out for the adoption of effective measures to ensure not only on the European but also on the global scale a turning point in the solution of issues of limitation and ending of the arms race, realization of concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. They are convinced that the broad package of proposals, embracing all directions of this problem, which has been put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, indicates reliable ways towards such actions. As to the states represented at the conference, they reaffirm that there is no type of armaments which they are not prepared to limit or reduce on a mutual basis.

Inspired by the lofty ideals of socialism and communism, the states represented at the conference state again before their peoples and the peoples of the entire world their resolve to multiply efforts, to struggle still more actively for military detente, for ending the arms race and for disarmament, including the reduction of the military spendings of states, their armed forces and armaments.

III

In the course of the exchange of views on other international questions the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic stressed that their states consistently come out for a just and lasting peaceful settlement of conflict situations irrespective of the area of the world where they originate.

There are no such problems, global or regional, which they would regard as impossible to solve by political means. This requires strict respect of the sovereign rights and independence of all states, full renunciation of interference in their internal affairs, renunciation of the use against them of force or threat of force, renunciation of attempts to establish foreign domination over them, to turn them into springboards of aggression against other countries.

Lasting peace in the Middle East could have been established already long ago. The road to this is known, it has been indicated more than once also by the states represented at the conference--this is the road of the all-embracing Middle East political settlement with the direct participation of all interested sides, including the Arab Palestinian people in the person of its representative--the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the basis of respect for the lawful interests of all states and peoples of the Middle East, including Israel.

Such a settlement requires the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of its own independent state, ensurement of the sovereignty and security of all states of that area. A political settlement in the Middle East also requires that no actions impeding the attainment of these aims be taken, that no state should interfere in the internal affairs of the area's countries and peoples, should not try to instruct them what socio-political systems they should establish, should not make claims to and encroach on their natural resources.

The participants in the conference also stressed the need of a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan. Such a settlement should reliably guarantee the full termination and non-resumption of any forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan.

Together with the full termination of all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan the commencement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be started in accordance with the Soviet Union's statements.

In the course of the exchange of views the participants in the conference stated their support for the inalienable right of the people of Iran to shape its destiny itself without any outside interference, to determine the road of its development. They most resolutely and categorically condemn the military-subversive operation carried out recently by the United States on the territory of Iran as a particularly crude act of violence, interference and violation of the sovereignty of an independent state. Confirming that all states should strictly observe their obligations under the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations they declare that no pretexts can justify a violation of the sovereignty of any country whatsoever, exerting pressure on it in any form.

They are convinced that the problems, which have originated in American-Iranian relations, must, like any interstate problems, be resolved through peaceful negotiations, on the basis of the generally recognized principles and standards of international law, and renunciation of any military steps, as well as of force or threat of force.

The participants in the conference have declared their support for the proposal by the Indian Ocean states on turning that area into a zone of peace, their readiness to cooperate with them in this cause, including at an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which has been scheduled to be held within the UN framework in 1981.

They have pointed out at the same time that the major buildup of the presence and activity of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean, the expansion of the existing and creation there of new foreign military bases is in conflict with the plan endorsed by the United Nations Organization on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, is a source of threat to the security and independence of many countries, is conducive to the creation of a new seat of international tension.

The countries-participants in the conference consistently support the national-liberation struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism, against any form of domination, for the respect of the right of every people to be master of their destiny, to realize their strivings and develop on the road of progress.

They are welcoming with gratification the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe, which has crowned the heroic struggle of many years by that country's people against the colonialist-racialist regime and for the right to a free and dignified life. The participants in the conference have reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia, for freedom and independence, with the people of South Africa fighting for the liquidation of the apartheid regime and racial discrimination.

Wherever it may be, in the Middle or Near East, South-East Asia or south of Africa, or any other part of the world, where political tensions are running high or there exists a conflict situation, it is the direct duty of all states, in the first place to do nothing that could lead to a deteroriation of the situation and, secondly, to assist by their objective approach, by the whole of their policy to the easing of tensions, to make a contribution to normalization of the situation. The states, which are represented at the conference, are strictly following this line and are calling upon all other countries to act likewise.

The states--participants in the conference declare that the process of detente should spread to all parts of the world. There is no country that would not benefit from it, there is no people that would not benefit from the fruit of detente. There is no and can be no sensible alternative to the policy of detente.

In this connection, the participants in the conference are viewing as an important positive factor pronouncements by statesmen of many countries, who declared for effective measures for strengthening detente, for eliminating in interstate relations all that impedes this process-methods of pressure and diktat, violation of sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of states.

The participants in the meeting are noting the increased role in the resolution of complex international problems of the nonaligned movement, which is a considerable positive factor in present-day international politics. They are appraising in this spirit the results of the sixth nonaligned summit conference, which was held in Havana in 1979.

They confirm the decisions of the conference directed at the strengthening of peace and international security, the implementation of disarmament, the creation of peace zones, the liquidation of foreign military bases on the territory of others, impermissibility of any outside interference in the internal affairs of states, at insuring the rights of peoples at free and independent development, at the liberation of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America from imperialist, colonial and neocolonialist exploitation, at the creation of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

In connection with the special importance of the problem of overcoming the gap between the economic development of states and the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis the participants in the conference noted the importance of the forthcoming in the summer of this year special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to questions oa a new international economic order.

They express hope that the work and results of this session will facilitate the progress of equal international cooperation in the economic field, including support for the efforts of developing countries to accelerate the rates of their economic development.

The 1970's became a period of strengthening of cooperation and goodneighborhood between states with different social systems. In the 1980's it is necessary not only to preserve all the positive that was accumulated during the past decade but also to multiply the fruit of detente, to expand still further the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress. This will accord with the aspirations of the whole of mankind.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states, who gathered on the day of the 25th anniversary of its signing for a conference of the Political Consultative Committee, draw the attention of all European countries, of all countries of the world to the responsibility for the future that now rests with every state in connection with the present development of world events.

The future is being formed today, and the morrow in the life of the peoples depends on what decisions on acute international problems are now adopted by states--all together and each separately. When adopting these decisions they must remember that it is in the common interests of all states and peoples to proceed from the territorial and political realities that have formed in Europe as a result of the great victory over the fascist aggressors in the Second World War and in the course of post-war development, to facilitate the strengthening of international legality based in the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter.

The leaders of states, governments, parliaments, all public forces aware of their responsibility to their own peoples and the peoples of the whole world must exert every effort to rule out the possibility of the outbreak of a new war, to erect in its way an insurmountable dam. An analysis of the existing situation dictates the need to concentrate these efforts first of all on the following directions:

First. As a joint act of good will to reach agreement that starting with a certain agreed-upon date not one state, not one grouping of states in Europe shall increase the size of its armed forces in the area defined by the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. This would facilitate the consolidation of positive trends in the situation in the European Continent, would be an important step along the road of strengthening stability and trust in Europe.

Second. Strictly observe all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was solemnly signed in Helsinki five years ago by highest representatives of 35 states. This concerns, in the first place, the principles by which the states--participants in the European conference committed themselves to be guided in mutual relations--sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; non-use of force or threat of force; inviolability of borders; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-interference in internal affairs; respect for human rights and basic freedoms; equality and the right of peoples to decide their destiny; cooperation between states, conscientious abiding by commitments in accordance with international law.

Third. In the interests of successful holding of the Madrid meeting scheduled for late 1980, intensify and deepen exchanges in views on a bilateral and multilateral basis so as already before the start of the meeting there would be, on the whole, general consent as regards the questions, on which it will be possible to reach agreement at the meeting on practical steps leading to a still fuller implementation of the Final Act. Good preparation of the Madrid meeting and progress in getting agreement on its decisions, could serve as a basis for the participation of foreign ministers in its adoption. The ending of the Madrid meeting in positive concrete results would also have a salutary effect on the general international atmosphere.

Fourth. Accelerate preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, intensify exchanges of views on a bilateral basis on concrete questions of these preparations, hold multilateral preparatory consultations of representatives of the states-participants in the conference so as to adopt at the Madrid meeting practical decisions on the objectives of the conference, the date, place and procedure of its holding, including the agenda for its first stage, by concentrating its work on confidence building measures.

Fifth. Take efforts at the talks held along various directions of the limitation and ending of the arms race to achieve speedy agreements. Immediately resume talks in the directions, on which they were suspended or broken off. Along with the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms--SALT II to consider as the immediate objectives in the field of practical measures to end the arms race the speediest successful completion of the talks:

On the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests;

On the prohibition of radiological weapons; on the prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles;

On the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states, which do not have them in their territory, and on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of the states, where there are not such weapons at present.

The attainment of agreement on each of these measures, for whose implementation the United Nations Organization has already declared, would contribute to improving the international situation, and a successful completion of the talks on all of them taken together would be a major achievement for mankind.

Sixth. Start immediately business talks on the following urgent measures for ending arms race and eliminating the threat of war, in favour of which the socialist states permanently come out and the United Nations Organisation has also declared, but talks on which are not being conducted so far:

On concluding a world treaty on non-use of force;

On ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks, up to their complete liquidation;

On a ban on the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction;

On a cut in the military budgets, above all of major powers.

Not a single state, not a single government has convincing reasons nor can have any for evading talks on these issues. Mankind's conscience cannot put up with the loss of opportunity for a resolving [as received] them in the interests of all people.

It is necessary also without further delay to make efforts on an international scale for achieving a ban forever on the use of nuclear weapons and renunciation by all states, of the use of force in relations with each other, for dismantling foreign military bases and withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, for a cut in forces and arms and creation of nuclear free zones and zones of peace in various areas of the world, including in Europe.

Seventh. In the interests of peace and stabilizing the international situation, as well as in the interests of ensuring reliable and unimpeded use of major international sea lanes, start examining, for example within the U.N. framework, the question of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in the areas concerned, whether it be in the Atlantic, Indian or Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf.

In putting forward these proposals, the Warsaw Treaty member states are expressing the hope that they will be received in a positive spirit and attentively studied by the governments of all states in Europe and the world, and will have broad support from their side, both from the European and the world public. The Warsaw Treaty member states are ready for contacts and dialogue with all interested states on the substance of these proposals. They are ready, as always, to examine attentively and in a constructive spirit the proposals of other states as regards strengthening peace and detente, curbing the arms race, carrying out disarmament and developing international cooperation.

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Having examined at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee topical tasks in the efforts for detente and security in Europe, for strengthening universal peace, the Warsaw Treaty member states are reaffirming their steadfast adherence to the policy of peace, European and international security.

They are determined to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields between each other as a well as other socialist countries, to develop relations, maintain and deepen the dialogue with all states.

The quarter of a century after the signing in Warsaw of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance are years of struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and hegemonism, for peace and detente, for firmly establishing relations of equality and peaceful cooperation between states.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states are expressing firm conviction that by acting in the spirit of lofty responsibility, the states and peoples of the world can ensure the preservation and strengthening of peace, the realisation of mankind's striving for freedom and progress.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2120 GMT on 15 May carries the "Full Text of the Declaration of Warsaw Treaty Member Countries" issued in Warsaw which adds the following:

[Signed] For the Bulgarian People's Republic, Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

[For the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

[For the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council;

[For the Polish People's Republic, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

[For the Romanian Socialist Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

[For the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

[For the CSSR, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

[Warsaw, 15 May 1980.]

Treaty 'Statement' on Initiative

LD160014 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 16, TASS--Follows the text of a statement adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries in Warsaw:

Inspired by the striving to strengthen the hopes of all peoples on earth for a peaceful future, the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states come out with the following initiative.

They propose to hold in the nearest future a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of states of all areas of the world. The attention of the participants in the meeting should be centered on the task that causes the concern both of the European peoples and of the whole of humanity--the task of eliminating seats of international tension and prevention of war. Special attention in this should be given to questions of European security, of preserving peace in the European Continent.

Agreement on such a meeting could be reached by way of consultations between states.

The present-day situation, the apprehensions that it generates, the possibilities that are far from exhausted and, last but not least, the entire experience of history from the times of the anti-Hitler coalition to the present days show that precisely such a meeting at summit level is the most reliable road to mutual understanding and lasting peace.

Conference Reception

ID151323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 15 May 80

["In a Cordial Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (TASS)--The PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic held a reception in Warsaw on 15 May on the occasion of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The reception was attended by heads of delegation Leonid Brezhnev, Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu and members of the delegations.

A speech was made the reception by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrades!

Dear Friends!

First of all I would like to once again express satisfaction that we are able to welcome you in the capital of socialist Poland--Warsaw.

It is of symbolic significance that precisely Warsaw--exactly 25 years ago--gave its name to our defense alliance--the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. Because an alliance whose name is linked with Warsaw--the city sentenced to annihilation by fascism--can only be an alliance in defense of peace.

Behind us are 2 days of intensive fruitful work of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of our treaty. The result of this work is a momentous document in which we set against the policy of aggravating tension and reviving the spirit of cold war our realistic picture of the future and a program of peaceful development.

In this document we again express the striving of our peoples and move towards all those for whom peace throughout the world is the most valuable thing. Being guided by the profound analysis of the present situation and prospects for its development, we once again note that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente. This policy serves all peoples, and unchangingly remains the condition for forming international relations in the corresponding direction.

I wish to express the hope that the declaration adopted by us will be greeted by all governments with the appropriate attention and understanding, and also will have the support of the public, since its main aim is the elimination of the present tension and the promotion of positive peace processes in Europe and throughout the world.

In order to consolidate the process of political detente, it must be complemented by military detente. World peace is threatened not only by the means of destruction already stockpiled, but also--as is stressed by the UN declaration on education peoples in the spirit of peace--by the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. The conference proposed by our states on questions of military detente and disarmament will serve to draw up specific measures aimed at halting the arms race in Europe and will create favorable conditions for solving problems of disarmament. I would like to cordially thank the fraternal parties and governments for the support they are giving to the Polish initiative for convening such a conference in Warsaw.

In the course of the present conference, the states of the socialist community have again demonstrated their ideological unity and fraternity, and also their will for close cooperation in foreign policy and continued efforts for the benefit of peace and international security. We are in complete solidarity with the idea expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the socialist states are ready to conduct negotiations with anyone, if this will serve the cause of world peace and detente.

I think that we may congratulate each other on the results of this Warsaw meeting. The ideas put forward in the course of the conference's work are aimed far into the future. Their common denominator is that most valuable blessing, peace. This is something which is greatly valued by our people, who have repeatedly suffered the evils of war in the past. Therefore I am convinced that the documents we have adopted will meet with the warmest support from the entire Polish society.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, to convey to you, dear comrades, the fraternal parties, governments and peoples, our warm greetings and wishes for prosperity and fresh successes. In this spirit I would like to propose a toast:

--To further successes in building socialism and communism;

--To the unity of action of our fraternal parties and states on the international scene in the struggle for secure peace and socialism;

--To the health and prosperity of the outstanding state leaders of our community present here, and to all our dear guests.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke in reply.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech:

Dear Comrade Gierek, dear comrades and friends,

Here in Warsaw in May we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our treaty, a quarter of a century of our organization.

Looking back over the last 25 years in our minds we can say with a clean conscience that history has confirmed the correctness and far-sightedness of the act consumated by our states on 14 May 1955 in the Polish capital.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization can be proud of the results of its activities.

Aggressive aspirations have always been alien to our alliance. It was never directed against the interests of any country or group of countries. It was set up to protect the peaceful work of our peoples engaged in building a new life. It was set up for our joint struggle for the cause of a stable peace, so that the sovereign rights of states and the freedom of peoples are respected. And it has always discharged its historic mission well and continues to do so.

The participants in the Warsaw Treaty have set up a reliable joint defense--and have thus beaten off the desire of aggressively inclined enemies of socialism to try and recarve by force the sociopolitical map of Europe as it emerged after World War II. Thus foundations were laid for a more realistic approach from the side of Western statesmen, foundations for peaceful coexistence and detente.

It is possible to say without exaggeration that the Warsaw Treaty Organization has unfailingly been the source of major peace initiatives. Their realization made it possible to lay a firm foundation for peaceful life in present-day Europe, to map out concrete paths towards the further consolidation of the security of peoples of our continent.

Today all honest people admit that the Warsaw Treaty Organization, with its consistent, principled, peace-loving policy, is the main stronghold of peace and security in Europe and one of the main strongholds of universal peace.

The force of our policy lies in the fraternal unity of our countries, parties and peoples, in our fidelity to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The force of our policy lies in the fact that it is in accord with the vital interests of millions of people throughout the world, of all who want peace and not war, to those to whom creation and not destruction is dear, who want cooperation and understanding between peoples and not alienation and hostility.

In this spirit we have also worked together at our anniversary session, and have worked not badly, so it seems.

The documents adopted today by the Political Consultative Committee will undoubtedly leave a noticeable trail in international life. In the present complex situation, when millions of people are experiencing alarm over the fate of detente and peace, a precise warning is being sounded from Warsaw against the policy of military adventures and the feverish arms race; the voice of reason and peace is sounding and the confirmation of the will for cooperation in solving the acute problems of today.

In conclusion, comrades, allow me to on behalf of all delegations here to express our sincere gratitude to the Polish comrades, the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the great work they have done in preparing our meeting and for the warm hospitality they have shown. I will take this occasion to convey our warmest wishes for new labor successes, prosperity and happiness to all working people of socialist Poland.

I propose a toast:

--To our glorious socialist community,

--To our great common cause, the cause of lasting peace, the cause of socialism and communism!

The speeches by Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev were listened to with great attention and met with lengthy applause. The reception took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Brezhnev Departs Warsaw

LD151436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Warsaw for Moscow today. It took part in the regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. At the airport, decorated with the state flags of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet delegation was seen off by Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish State Council; Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Comrade Brezhnev and members of the delegation were also seen off at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states-participants in the Warsaw Treaty; Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty. Among those seeing off the delegation was the Soviet Ambassador to the Polish People's Republic Aristov, and diplomatic staff of the Soviet Embassy.

Return to Moscow

LD151712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS--The Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Warsaw today. The delegation took part in the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The delegation consisted of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ogarkov, first USSR deputy minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin; by members of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and by other comrades.

Returning to Moscow along with the delegation were: Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Zamyatin, head of a department in the CPSU Central Committee; Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Batsanov, aide to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Shakhnazarov, deputy head of a department in the CPSU Central Committee.

Also among the welcoming party was Olszewski, ambassador in the USSR of the Polish People's Republic.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE HAILS PACT'S 25-YEAR QUEST FOR PEACE

LD151455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 80 p 4

[Editorial Article: "Effective Factor for Peace. The 25th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] On 14 May 1955, in the capital of the Polish People's Republic, the European socialist states signed a friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty. This extremely important document has gone down in the history of international relations as the Warsaw Pact. Over the 25 years of its existence the defensive organization of socialist states that was created has struggled tirelessly to resolve disputes through negotiation, achieve disarmament and eliminate military confrontation. It is the reliable shield of socialism and an important factor of peace. [paragraph continues]

At the most alarming times for mankind the socialist alliance's firm and reasonable stance has helped to stop recklessness and has opened up the prospect of a normalization of the situation.

The Warsaw Pact is a military-political alliance of socialist countries based on Lenin's ideas of the collective defense of socialism's gains and on the principles of socialism internationalism. Its entire activity is the constant putting forward of initiatives and proposals showing its member countries' peace-loving aspirations and their consistent political course of implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and in favor of universal security and disarmament.

"We are resolute opponents of both the division of the world into opposing military blocks and the arms race," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress. "Our stance on this score is well known. However, it must be stated with the utmost clarity that so long as the NATO bloc remains and militarist circles pursue the arms race, our country, along with the other Warsaw Pact members, will strengthen that military-political alliance."

A specially important role in elaborating the Warsaw Pact members' coordinated policy belongs to the Political Consultative Committee, whose conferences are held at summit level. The documents adopted during the 16 Political Consultative Committee conferences that have been held embody the socialist states' internationalist policy aimed at consolidating peace and international security and supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress. Each of the conferences, which have discussed the greatest international problems, has been a landmark in the socialist countries' peace offensive and has contributed to strengthening security both in Europe and throughout the world. It is sufficient to mention recent Political Consultative Committee initiatives such as those on supplementing political detente by military detente, on concluding a nonaggression pact between the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states are developing and strengthening their cooperation in all spheres. Along with the other CEMA countries they are improving cooperation in the sphere of developing their national economies. The international socialist division of labor is becoming increasingly profound. The CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and the long-term targeted cooperation programs covering the most important national economic sectors are being successfully implemented.

Thanks to the integration factor and to close cooperation in all spheres of life, the community of socialist countries has become the world's most dynamic economic and political force.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government consistently pursue the Leninist foreign policy course. This policy is defined by the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Along with the Soviet Union, the other Warsaw Pact countries are guarding the interests of peace and socialism.

The Warsaw Pact's activity reflects all the important issues of international life. The fraternal countries' precise and clear stance in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, end the arms race and achieve disarmament accords with the interests of millions and millions of people in the world.

Being European countries, the Warsaw Pact members pay particular attention to preserving and consolidating peace on this continent. Thanks to the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community states, a number of important treaties and agreements have been signed in the last decade. These documents created wide opportunities to develop equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

The all-European conference in Helsinki, convened at the socialist countries initiative, and its adoption of the Final Act were an important landmark in consolidating security on the continent.

However, at the border between the seventies and the eighties the situation in this region and throughout the world became more complex through the fault of imperialist forces and especially the United States. The United States and the other NATO countries are building up their military budgets and stepping up the arms race. The Pentagon's new 5-year military program envisages the further escalation of armaments. And the actions of reactionary American imperialist circles are welcomed in every possible way by the Beijing rulers, who adopt an inflammatory stance.

The decision adopted by the NATO Council session in December 1979 under U.S. pressure to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in certain West European countries is imparting an extremely dangerous nature to the development of events. This militarist move is aimed at undermining the approximate equality in the correlation of forces and at thwarting efforts to achieve military detente in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact members deem it necessary to continue to pursue persistently and consistently the course of consolidating peace and to do everything possible to consolidate and augment the positive results achieved in the sphere of the relaxation of tension and international cooperation. There must be a particular increase in efforts to consolidate peace and detente on the European Continent on the basis of the principles and accords embodied in the Final Act.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposal for holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and also the preparations for and holding in a constructive spirit of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the all-European conference assume great significance and topicality in this connection.

Everything positive created on the European Continent over the years through the collective efforts of states large and small must be consolidated and augmented. The detente policy has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces and it has every chance of remaining the leading trend in relations between countries. The Warsaw Pact members are acting in that direction.

The fraternal socialist states seek to ensure peaceful living conditions for the peoples of all continents and invariably adopt a stance in defense of countries struggling for national liberation. At the Political Consultative Committee sessions the Warsaw Pact members have repeatedly spoken out in defense of the freedom and independence of the Indochinese, Near Eastern, African and Latin American peoples.

The Warsaw Pact members' principled peace-loving foreign policy course has been displayed with the utmost clarity in the fact that they have repeatedly suggested that the Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic bloc organizations or, as a first step, their military organizations be simultaneously disbanded.

However, these positive moves have failed to meet with due support from the West. Taking real account of the world situation and the aggressive schemes of the imperialist circles that are fueling militarist psychosis, the fraternal socialist states are taking due measures to strengthen their defense capability and are developing in this direction the close cooperation among themselves.

Much has been done in the 25 years of the Warsaw Pact Organization's existence to consolidate combat collaboration and strengthen our joint defense might. The Soviet Union's Armed Froces constitute the foundation of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces. The Soviet Army and the USSR Navy match up to present-day demands in terms of their personnel's military technical potential, ideological and political maturity, combat morale qualities and training. The armed forces of all the allied countries are modern armies. They are equipped with first-class hardware and manned by highly qualified cadres capable of skillfully leading the troops. The Soviet Armed Forces reliably protect the Soviet land's sacred borders and, in single formation with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, are always prepared to repel any aggressor.

The machinery of military cooperation, which today embraces practically every aspect of the allied armies' activity, is being constantly improved. The Warsaw Pact Organization's supreme military organ is the Defense Minister's Committee. Practical leadership of the Joint Armed Forces is exercised by the Joint Command. Important questions of the Joint Armed Forces' current activity are resolved by the Joint Armed Forces Military Council.

In strengthening their defense the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as they have repeatedly emphasized, do not seek military superiority. It has never been nor is it any part of their intentions to threaten any state or group of states. Their strategic doctrine has a purely defensive thrust.

It is for precisely this reason that no other group of states in the world has to its credit such a quantity of constructive proposals for military detente as the Warsaw Pact countries do. In development of the important initiatives and constructive proposals adopted at the conferences of the Warsaw Pact's supreme organ--the Political Consultative Committee--a whole series of proposals and drafts elaborated at the sessions of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers' Committee in May 1979 in Budapest and in December 1979 in Berlin have been submitted recently.

However, recent events have sharply revealed two diametrically opposite lines in world politics. What there is from the Warsaw Pact Organization is a broad program of specific and far-reaching proposals whose adoption would certainly consolidate peace and the security of peoples in the world. And what there is from NATO is the prospect of an arms race and of the creation of explosive "crisis situations" in many regions of the globe, with all the adverse consequences of this for the cause of peace and social progress.

The 25 years since the signing of the Warsaw Pace have totally confirmed the correctness and farsightedness of the decision of the communist and workers parties and governments of the socialist states in pooling their efforts to defend the peoples' revolutionary gains against the aggressive encroachments of imperialism and to ensure lasting peace. The chief result of the Warsaw Pact's activity is the fact that its member countries' peoples are now in their fourth decade of life under conditions of peace. The fraternal peoples' military-political alliance is the reliable guard of their security. The Warsaw Pact states' strengthening cooperation is our common guarantee of confident headway along the path of socialist and communist building and of a successful struggle for peace and security on earth.

CARTER'S 'COWBOY POSE' INAPPROPRIATE FOR GREAT POWER LEADER

LD151019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 May 80 p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Crisis of the Big-Stick Policy"]

[Text] The crisis of American foreign policy has become the talk of the town. It was graphically symbolized by the shameful failure of the U.S. armed adventure in Iran. It is being spoken and written about publicly in all world capitals. "Editorials in British, French and other West European newspapers," the New York TIMES reports, "feature such assessments of Carter's policy as 'incompetence,' 'amateurish approach,' 'inconsistency,' 'reluctance to think everything through to the end,' 'lack of coordination,' 'thoughtless planning' and 'confused Washington statement.'"

G. Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, declared on his return from a trip to West Europe that people there compare U.S. policy to the behavior of a rogue elephant which is trampling everyone's gardens. The well-known American cartoonist E. Sorel has portrayed Carter as a sheriff in a cowboy hat with a pistol at his belt, from whom frightened West Europeans are fleeing in every direction.

It is well known that the image of a sheriff or cowboy dashingly firing from the hip is intensively propagated in Hollywood B movies. And it is alleged that the "cowboy" manners of the present Washington administration have to a considerable extent been dictated by the popularity of such a "hero" with certain American public not noted for great refinement of taste. Even the well-known American historian Arthur Schlesinger has charged the White House with "unscrupulously exaggerating and exploiting international crises for the sake of internal political profit."

There is no doubting that Carter, who is now seeking the nomination for a second term as president, is really using the fueling of international tension for election purposes. By fanning chauvinistic and jingoistic sentiments he is diverting voters' attention from his unfulfilled election promises and such insoluble problems as the growth of inflation to an annual 20 percent, massive layoffs and the deepening economic slump.

To some extent this tactic is paying Carter certain political dividends in the primaries, ensuring him a considerable lead over his rival, Senator Kennedy. However, it is also clear that Washington now is not only engaged in election maneuvering but is also in fact radically altering the entire U.S. foreign policy course which was shaped during the previous period and was expressed in the well-known formula "from confrontation to negotiation."

In the Carter administration Secretary of State C. Vance was an active supporter of precisely that line. His demonstrative resignation draws a line, as it were, under the more sensible and constructive U.S. foreign policy course from which Washington is departing further and further. Those figures among whom, in the expression of Prof S. Hoffmann of Harvard University, "there exists a certain attachment to the dictatorial style in international diplomacy and a nostalgia for strong sticks and for a world ruled by American sheriffs and police chiefs," are plainly gaining the upper hand in the American capital.

But that is an ephemeral world. It ceased to exist with the end of the overwhelming U.S. superiority which had arisen in the first postwar years by virtue of the fact that the United States was the only great power to emerge from the war virtually without casualties or devastation and economically stronger. The most sober American figures realized this at the time of the Vietnam war, which showed that not even the United States can have both guns and butter at the same time and that far from everything in the world is subject to American sheriffs.

Ignoring this obvious historical lesson, the White House has once again taken up the "big stick." To anti-Soviet drumrolls Washington "strategists" are urging people to set off on a crusade against Iran and Afghanistan and, in general, to any part of the world which Washington decides to proclaim a "sphere of U.S. vital interests." Here it is openly proclaimed that the United States has an almost "sacred right" to the riches and resources of other countries and that God himself commanded it to dispose of them at its own discretion and to its own advantage.

The total groundlessness and hopelessness of this imperial relapse into the "from a position of strength" policy are obvious. Any step on this wrong path inevitably leads the Carter administration into a hopeless impasse. "President Carter," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection, "now resembles a high-wire artiste juggling not with ordinary balls but with grenades filled with explosives on the hot-beds of international tension."

Washington is furious at the unfavorable state of affairs in Iran. It is increasingly gambling on the use of brute military force and is hoping to succeed in dealing thus with the Iranian revolution. And yet it is a well-known fact that the revolutionary situation in Iran itself came about precisely because of a misuse of force, because the United States placed the shah on the throne in 1953 against the will of the Iranian people and armed his guard to the teeth for a number of years.

The whipping up of the arms race now being imposed on West Europe will also end in an inevitable impasse. Yes, 2 years ago, at Washington's bidding, a NATO session approved a 15-year program to increase military budgets. At the NATO Council session in December 1979 the United States succeeded in forcing through the decision to produce American medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them on West European territory. Apart from other considerations, Washington hoped that all these decisions would tie the allies still more closely to the American chariot.

In actual fact, the adventurist and aggressive U.S. policy, which is undermining detente and thrusting the world back to cold war times, has given rise to serious misgivings among U.S. allies and strengthened the action of centrifugal forces. Of course, the semblance of "Atlantic solidarity" is preserved. But, as the London TIMES remarks in this connection, "the allies are following Carter, seeking simultaneously both to stop him and to create the impression that they support him, but they are failing on both counts."

Washington has one reply to all the doubts, criticism and censure. "These days," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "both West Europe and Japan are having their arms twisted increasingly hard in an attempt to make them follow the American course." The arms of Americans themselves are also being twisted in an attempt to make them take the path of militarizing the country's economy. Sugaring the pill, official propaganda maintains that this is the only way to ensure the maintenance of present living standards under conditions of the developing shortage of raw material resources.

The unreality of such an approach cannot fail to prompt doubts. The very policy of continuously increasing military spending is beyond the means of even such a rich country as the United States, not to mention the fact that you cannot seize other people's natural riches with the help of force and use them at your own discretion. The American economy is already suffering from many incurable ailments which are being exacerbated to a considerable degree precisely by the growing military burden.

The unchecked arms race is not only emptying the purses of ordinary Americans but also undermining the foundations of the entire American economy. [paragraph continues]

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states, "a serious question arises: How can the United States increase its military potential year after year, as the President wants, without creating an ever-increasing deficit in the balance of trade and payments and fueling inflation? In other words, what is the point in strengthening defense capability if the U.S. economy--that basis of American might--is growing weaker and weaker?"

As we see, the pose of a formidable sheriff shooting from the hip and panicking the neighbors might suit a farmer from provincial Plains in the State of Georgia, but it is quite inappropriate for a responsible leader of a great power invested not only with power but also with responsibility. It is not for nothing that the same Professor Hoffmann who wrote about the "strong stick" nostaglgia which has seized Washington warns that "all this could too easily become the synonym of a pose of greatness, a show without substance, empty rhetoric or, as in Vietnam, a prelude to disaster."

CARTER, MUSKIE APPARENTLY DIFFER ON SOLVING IRAN CRISIS

LD151506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] AFP reports from Brussels that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, who has been taking part in a joint conference of defense and foreign ministers of the NATO countries, spoke at a press conference. Muskie made use of it mainly in order once again to call upon the countries of West Europe to introduce broad economic sanctions against Iran. In order to reassure the U.S. allies, who were extremely guarded in their attitude toward Washington's recent military intervention in Iran, Muskie stated that the White House strives for a peaceful solution of the Iranian crisis. I do not see, Muskie added, how military action against Iran could guarantee the liberation of the hostages.

President Carter, however, spoke in quite a different spirit about that question. Speaking the same day to editors of provincial newspapers, he fully justified the aggressive policy of his administration against Iran and said he also plans to prepare for a new military incursion in that country. I do not know, the President stressed, what other steps we could take which would differ substantially from those we have already made. So while Secretary of State Muskie does not see the advisability of military actions against Iran President Carter by no means rules out the possibility. The question arises: Who does one believe in that case? It looks as though Carter and Muskie hold varying views about the prospects for solving the Iranian crisis.

However, whatever the U.S. leaders may say, the facts indicate that Washington is continuing intrigues against Iran. President Bani-Sadr of Iran, speaking on the radio, reported that more than 90 Americans in several groups have penetrated into Iranian territory with the aim of carrying out acts of sabotage and other subversive actions. The task of the American saboteurs and their accomplices within Iran is to destabilize the situation in the country and prepare the ground for the overthrow of the revolutionary regime. The President also pointed out that the United States is supplying arms to elements hostile to the Iranian revolution.

WASHINGTON'S 'POLITICAL SHOW' OVER CUBAN REFUGEES FAILS

LD160204 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 15 May 80

["Open Arms for the Criminals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--Commentator Nikolay Chigir writes: As an "extremely serious" problem of so-called "Cuban refugees", that is the problem which was created by the United States itself by its provocative and hostile anti-Cuban policy. President Carter announced "additional measures" to adjust the procedure for receiving the "refugees" in the United States, providing specifically that only those of them who were duly processed may be allowed to enter the USA.

What has happened? Quite recently Carter himself announced an "open door" policy toward the same refugees, opening his arms to receive all those criminal scum, anti-social, anti-classed elements who do not wish to work honestly and who are trying to hide from justice beyond Cuba.

Now the President has, in the opinion of an ABC commentator, "suddenly shut the door". But is this really so?

The American administrator's policy of trying to discredit the socialist system in Cuba and to mislead public opinion in order to justify Washington's increased provocations against Cuba has remained unchanged. It is just that this administration has found itself to be the victim of its own actions and is now trying to find a way out of this predicament. The matter is that Americans, especially those living in Florida, have seen for themselves that the so-called "political refugees" from Cuba whom Washington and its propaganda organs are exploiting for working up anti-Cuban hysteria, are nothing more than a bunch of criminals, vagabonds, idlers, drug addicts, homosexualists and mentally defective people.

It is on such kind of people that U.S. ruling circles have relied and continue to rely in their subversive work against socialism. It is such people that American special services are looking for in the Soviet Union, in Cuba and other socialist countries and picture them as "champions of human rights". It is such people that the Carter administration is taking under its wing so as to use them in its struggle against peace and socialism.

The political show staged by Washington over the "problem of Cuban refugees" it provoked has clearly failed. The dirty nature of this game is now clearly seen by American citizens themselves, and they will hardly find convincing the President-announced measures for adjusting the procedure for receiving in the United States the renegades whom the Cuban people contemptuously call worms.

PRAVDA NOTES FIRST JOINT U.S.-THAI MANEUVERS SINCE 1976

LD151131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Maneuvers Resumed"]

[Text] Bangkok, 11 May--Marines subunits of the American and Thai armies have held 3-day joint maneuvers in Prachaup Khiri Khan Province on the southeast coast of Thailand. A tank force was landed from the American ship Anchorage.

As the Bangkok newspaper THE NATION REVIEW points out, this is the first time joint maneuvers have been held since the U.S. troop withdrawal from Thailand in 1976. There has recently been a sharp increase in deliveries of American arms to that country.

IZVESTIYA HITS REPORTED PLANS FOR BASES IN EGYPT

LD151201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed Rejoinder "False Assertions"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Popov]

[Text] The London newspaper THE OBSERVER has reported that the U.S. administration has 'ok'd" plans for the use of Egyptian territory as the chief base for carrying out "lightning strike operations" in the Near and Middle East, where, according to Washington's false assertions, American "oil and other strategic interests" are threatened. It is proposed that as many as 50,000 U.S. soldiers will be used in these "operations." The plans provide in particular for the construction of military projects in Egypt and the siting there of headquarters for American strike forces in the Near East.

If these plans are put into effect, a still more dangerously explosive situation will be created in the Near and Middle East, since the United States plainly intends to create conditions for military interference in the internal affairs of other states in this region.

Thus the American administration's recent assertions that it "seeks to restore peace in the Near East" emerge as false.

BRIBES INVESTIGATION SEEN AS 'PROVOCATION' OF CRITICS

LD151107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Romanov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Provocateurs Were Duped"]

[Text] More and more facts are emerging in the U.S. press about operation Abscam. The FBI agents who took part in this operation assumed the guise of moneybags from the Near East to bribe members of the American Congress. The moment when the congressmen took the bribes was photographed, and officials from the Department of Justice, brandishing the compromising shots, called on members of Congress to improve their moral and ethical standards. However, as the Washington POST reported the other day, Abscam had another task. It was only...a base police provocation aimed primarily against critics of the present White House administration in Congress. Unaware of these "subtleties," one of the intermediaries whose services were used by the FBI proposed that the agents go for James Green, deputy governor of North Carolina. But the agents said that Green, who is a prominent figure in the campaign to reelect Carter, did not interest them. However, they repeatedly asked the intermediary to arrange a meeting for them with O'Neill.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, became one of the chief targets of provocative promises from the "pseudosheikhs." The Justice Department allocated $75,000 for bribing him. The Washington POST writes that the FBI tried to hook O'Neill, who has serious differences with the Carter administration." The secret agents "worked on" O'Neill with unusual zeal.

However, it turned out that the intermediary was simply making fools of the FBI secret agents--he did not even know O'Neill.

PRC TRIES TO 'CAPITALIZE' ON U.S. 'RECKLESSNESS'

LD141942 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 14 May 80

["Beijing Remains True to Itself..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Beijing is apparently trying to distract world public opinion from the U.S. adventures in Iran and thus help Washington continue its brigand policy against that country.

Thus, speaking in an interview broadcast the other day on Tele-Luxembourg, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping called for devoting less attention to the events around Iran and said that "this problem shall not overshadow" other international issues.

But what is the Iranian problem in the context of the present international situation? It is in the first place a problem generated by U.S. imperialism, which is appearing as an enemy of the Islamic revolution in Iran and is trying to regain by means of its cynical gunboat policy the positions lost in that country as well as in the Middle East as a whole.

In these conditions, Deng Xiaoping's urgings to devote less attention to Iran are tantamount to a call for closing eyes to the U.S. aggression, which has already long been the line of the Beijing propaganda.

By issuing such statements, Beijing would like to institutionalise in international relations the principles of U.S. imperialist policy, which China itself advocates and pursues--adventurism, hegemonism and expansionism. China is trying to capitalise on the recklessness of the U.S. administration, and has actually sided with Washington on the Iranian issue and thus again betrayed the cause of national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle.

PRC, JAPANESE RIGHTWING CIRCLES FORGE CLOSE TIES

LD150927 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, 15 May, TASS--China actively strikes links with right-wing circles in Japan. Staying in Beijing now is a group of officials of the Council for the Study of Questions of the State Policy--an influential organization which unites a number of reactionary leaders from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

According to local press reports, official Chinese persons accord a cordial welcome to these guests from Tokyo. They had a meeting with the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng and Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping. It is for the first time that high-ranking Chinese leaders receive Japanese leaders of such a right-wing trend, KYODO writes today.

The invigoration of Beijing's contacts with right-wing leaders, the Japanese press stresses, points to a still greater turn of China's policy to the right. The Chinese leaders' anti-Sovietism and their course hostile to detente became the basis of their rapprochement with Japanese "hawks."

PAKISTAN, PRC AGREE ON NUCLEAR TEST COLLABORATION

LD161201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Intentions"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 May--It has been learned here that talks were also held on military issues during the visit to Beijing by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan.

According to reports in informed circles, the Chinese leaders promised Pakistan's president to allow nuclear tests to be held on Chinese territory. And it was indicated that these tests would be held under the joint observation of Chinese and Pakistani scientists.

It is noted that military experts reached agreement on sending Pakistani Air Force officers to China to train Chinese military specialists to service the American military hardware China received recently from the United States.

As a result of the discussion, the sides reached agreement on continuing the training on Pakistani territory, with the aid of Chinese advisers and instructors, of bandit formations for sending into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's territory.

REACTIONS TO AFGHAN STATEMENT, NO U.S. COMMENT

LD151646 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 15 May 80

["Important Initiative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--A statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning the ways of settling relations between the DRA, Iran and Pakistan has aroused a broad response. Foreign mass media give a detailed account of the document stressing that the proposals made by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitute an important step aimed at liquidating tensions that have come into being in the region, and at normalising the situation, which would accord with the aims of strengthening peace in Asia and outside it.

The Bulgarian News Agency BTA points out that it is clear from the statement made by the DRA that revolutionary Afghanistan adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the policy of positive and active non-alignment. By proposing talks to the governments of Iran and Pakistan in order to work out bilateral agreements, the Government of the DRA believes that such agreements could contain provisions concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, and readiness to develop relations on the basis of the principles of goodneighbourliness and noninterference in the internal affairs, along with concrete commitments on the impermissibility of armed or any other hostile activities against each other from their own territories. Right from the outstart of the process of political settlement, the agency stresses, practical measures should be taken showing that armed and all other forms of interference in the affairs of Afghanistan have been stopped by all the states involved in such interference.

The Czechoslovak news agency CTK stresses that proper political guarantees, given by certain states including the Soviet Union and the United States, and acceptable both to Afghanistan and other participants in bilateral accords should become a component part of the political settlement. The main meaning of such guarantees should lie in the fact that the countries giving the guarantees will themselves honour them and back bilateral accords of Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran with their prestige.

The Polish news agency PAP points out that in the opinion of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a stop and a guaranteed non-resumption of armed incursions or any other forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan would remove the reasons which have forced Afghanistan to turn to the Soviet Union with the request to send a limited Soviet military contingent to the territory of Afghanistan.

The Hungarian news agency MTI underlines that questions affecting the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, or the more so resolved, without the participation of the Government of the DRA or in circumvention of it. The Afghan Government considers useful the efforts by other states which help bring about the beginning of the talks. In this connection Kabul welcomes and supports the initiative advanced by the Republic of Cuba in the capacity of chairman of the nonaligned movement to render its good offices.

However, along with positive responses to the constructive peace-loving initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan one can hear responses of a different nature. It is announced that the U.S. State Department and the White House have refused to comment on the proposals made by the DRA. At the same time American news agencies hurriedly made a pessemistic evaluation of the proposals. All indicators are, that they reflect the viewpoint of certain quarters in the United States which from the very beginning of the Afghan revolution have opposed the young sovereign republic, and unleashed in "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, thus creating a threat to the revolutionary gains and independence of that country and continuing to do so at present. It is appropriate to mention in this connection that the United States and its underlings have created over 70 strongpoints and bases on the territory of Pakistan where U.S. and Chinese money are used to train and equip large bandit groupings to be sent to Afghanistan to conduct subversive activities against the Afghan people.

Beijing showed a bitterly negative response to the constructive proposals made by Afghanistan. And this comes as no surprise: It is an open secret that China acting at one with the United States is taking part in the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. According to press reports, during the recent talks held by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan in Beijing new deliveries of Chinese weapons and military hardware to Islamabad were discussed, including tanks and aircraft intended for stepping up provocative activities against Democratic Afghanistan.

Spiteful reaction of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan to the new important initiative made by Kabul cannot conceal the obvious fact that a programme of political settlement set forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan arouses a wide and favourable response of the broadest circles of the world public.

DRA DENIES REPORT OF HERAT CAPTURE

LD160950 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 16, TASS--It became known here that FRANCE PRESSE, quoting the "information" of the Tehran bureau of so-called Afghanistan's party of Islam (Hezb-e-Eslami) announced that "Afghan rebels seized Herat". In this connection, a TASS correspondent was told in the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the assertion of FRANCE PRESSE is an absolutely groundless and ill-intentioned lie that is circulated by the circles hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan so as to discredit the revolutionary system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to encourage piratic units that are sent into the country from Pakistan. A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said that life proceeds normally in Herat.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS PROVIDE TECHNICAL AID IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151710 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is to give broad assistance to Afghanistan in implementing its plans for economic and social development in the current fiscal year that began in March. Soviet aid to Afghanistan involves mineral prospecting and designs for 70 or so industrial and other facilities. These facilities include ore enrichment works, a refinery and an electric powerplant. Nearly 2,000 Soviet technical specialists are engaged in building, operating various facilities in Afghanistan.

AFGHANS RELEASE PAKISTANI JOURNALIST

LD151910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today handed over a Pakistani journalist, (Mukhtar Hasan), to the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul. He was arrested at the end of February this year for subversive activity against the Government of Afghanistan. This decision is regarded as a display of goodwill toward the people of Pakistani.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE AFGHAN STATEMENT ON IRAN, PAKISTAN

Korotkov: 'Constructive Program'

LD151718 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a statement on ways of regulating relations with Iran and Pakistan. Here is what Radio Moscow commentary Vladimir Korotkov writes:

That very important statement advances a constructive program of eliminating tension in the region. Afghanistan has repeatedly expressed the sincere desire to live in peace with its neighbors and calls for settling all outstanding questions with them at the negotiating table. However, there has been no response to these calls and to this day the republic has to encounter crude interference in its internal affairs. Dozens of camps have been opened on the territory of neighboring Pakistan, where American, Chinese and Egyptian instructors are preparing bands of terrorists who are then sent into Afghanistan. The United States, China and a number of other countries supply them lavishly with arms and equipment. In an attempt to put an end to those aggressive acts and to acquire peace, Afghanistan advanced a program of a political settlement.

Afghanistan proposes to its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, to hold talks without any preliminary conditions and work out the bilateral agreements on mutual respect of sovereignty and readiness to promote good-neighborly relations. The agreements should contain concrete and clear commitments on preventing an armed or any other hostile activity against each other. And it goes without saying that the political settlements offered by Afghanistan cannot be accompanied by continuing hostile activity against the Afghan people. That is absolutely clear.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan raises the question of political guarantees acceptable to Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. It suggests that the Soviet Union and the United States be the guarantors. They will themselves respect bilateral agreements and strengthen them with their prestige. Afghanistan also believes that guarantees on the part of the United States should also include the obligation not to conduct any subversive activities against Afghanistan, and that seems to be a very just approach to the problem.

As for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the Afghan Government says it will depend on solving the question of effective safeguards for the agreements with Iran and Pakistan. Besides, it keeps stressing that questions concerning Afghanistan cannot be discussed or settled without its participation, and that is a very timely statement considering the fact that the United States wants to impose a discussion of the so-called Afghanistan problem on the session of the Islamic Conference opening in the capital of Pakistan.

The program of a political settlement proposed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is another striking demonstration of the good will of the young republic in its desire to live in peace with its neighbors.

Proposal for 'Political Settlement'

LD151904 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 15 May 80

["Far-Fetched Pretext"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS-TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov reports: It is known that the enemies of peace and friendship among nations used the events in Afghanistan for their broadscale subversive actions against the international sport movement. They dragged into the light "the Afghan issue" and continue to exaggerate it in trying to achieve a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Attempts are being made to cover up the unprecedented pressure experienced by the national Olympic committees in the United States and some other NATO countries with ill-conceived allegations that the situation in Afghanistan is the main cause of the current tension for the elimination of which the USSR and Afghanistan allegedly want to make no constructive proposals.

This is an obvious lie. Soviet and Afghan official sources have repeatedly stated that the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan was performed on a temporary basis and that it will be withdrawn as soon as the causes which made the Afghan Government ask the USSR for the measure are liminated. A new important document, a statement by the Afghan Government with a clearly formulated programme of action for a political settlement, was released in Kabul yesterday.

The Afghanistan Government stated that besides the complex of bilateral negotiations of Afghanistan with Iran and Pakistan which Afghanistan proposes to begin without any pre-conditions, corresponding guarantees from such states as the USSR and the USA should become an integral part of a political settlement. It is also within the context of a political settlement that the issue of the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops should be solved. The statement stresses that this issue will depend on its concrete implementation on the effectiveness of guarantees for the bilateral agreements to be reached by Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran.

In other words, the cessation and guarantees of no renewal of armed interventions or any other forms of foreign interference in Afghanistan would eliminate the reasons for the presence in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops.

The Afghanistan initiative demonstrates with renewed force that the piles of lies in the West around the situation in Afghanistan can and must be cleared away. "The Afghan issue" which the enemies of the Moscow Olympics would like to use for the subversive purposes, is an artificial and far-fetched pretext.

VARIATIONS TO BAKHTAR CITING U.S. ACTIONS IN MOSLEM WORLD

A comparison of the item entitled "BAKHTAR: U.S. Attempts To 'Split' Moslem World" found on page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 13 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a page 5 PRAVDA in Russian 13 May account notes the following variations:

Second paragraph, line three, PRAVDA omits "writes BAKHTAR".

Second paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads ...attention from the solution of the problems before the....

Second paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ...of the artificial "issue of Afghanistan." supplying quotation marks.

Third paragraph line two, PRAVDA reads ...issues as the settlement of the Middle East....

Third paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ...U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Muslim countries.

PRAVDA omits last paragraph.

TASS, PTI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD141234 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--An agreement on cooperation and information exchange between the News Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Press Trust of India (PTI) was signed here today.

It was signed by TASS director general, Sergey Losev, and PTI general manager, Narayan Rama Chandran.

The ceremony was attended by Inder Kumar Gujral, ambassador of India in the Soviet Union.

During a discussion that took place the sides expressed satisfaction over the signing of the document which would promote the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

"The agreement," Narayan Rama Chandran said: "Enshrines our common commitments to expand our area of cooperation. It is important for our organisations and our countries since it will help in increasing the understanding between our peoples. The agreement will open up new opportunities for mutually beneficial and fruitful endeavours that will serve the interests of both of us."

MIJATOVIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD151340 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 15, TASS--A session of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was held here today. In connection with the expiration of his term in office, Lazar Kolisevski has been relieved from his duties as chairman of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, which he performed after the termination of the functions of the president of the republic.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, who represents in the collective Presidency Yugoslavia's Bosnia and Hercegovina Republic has been elected new chairman of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for a term of one year.

CEREMONY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR'S LIBERATION

LD151235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A ceremony attended by representatives of Moscow's working people 7 May was devoted to the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the 10th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the CSSR.

On the presidium were Comrades A.P. Kirilenko and K.V. Rusakov, M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Here too was C. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society headed by M. Wavadil, general secretary of the Society's Central Committee.

The keynote speaker, L.P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, noted that after the liberation the Czechoslovak working people began enthusiastically implementing the program elaborated by the CPCZ for building a new people's democratic state, resolutely advocating close alliance and fraternal friendship with the USSR.

Our peoples are linked by ties of lasting friendship and cooperation at all levels. Particularly great significance for deepening these ties, and also for coordinating activity in the international arena, is attached to meetings between our party and state leaders.

The meeting was addressed by M. Wavadil. We will always remember, he said, that our freedom was won at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, it was obtained with the blood of heroic Soviet soldiers.

The speaker gave assurances that his country's people will always be a reliable ally of the USSR. We will continue to give concrete expression to the treaty signed between our countries 10 years ago in Prague. C. Lovetinsky held a reception on the noteworthy date. The reception was attended by A.P. Kirilenko, K.V. Rusakov and other officials. The delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society was present.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN VIENNA, WELCOMED BY KREISKY

LD161039 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 16, TASS--Mem er of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has arrived from Warsaw here today. He will attend celebrations devoted the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria.

At the airport, Andrey Gromyko was welcome by Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria Mikhail Yefremov and other officials.

Talk With Francois-Poncet

LD161040 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 16, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today had a meeting in Vienna with Foreign Minister of France Jean Francois-Poncet. Some international problems of interest for the Soviet Union and France were discussed in a constructive talk between them.

Due attention was paid to questions pertaining to a further development of the Soviet-French political dialogue and contacts.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD160034 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Ankara, May 15, TASS--Hayrettin Erkmen, the foreign minister of Turkey, said in Brussels that while the other NATO countries may be prepared to increase their defence expenditure by three per cent, Turkey does not see any necessity in the measure, the DAILY NEWS reported today.

Hayrettin Erkmen also said that Turkey will not participate in the economic embargo against Iran. He said that Turkey stated before that sanctions will be more harmful than useful, and there are no changes in Turkey's position.

Speaking on Turkish participation in the Moscow Olympics, the minister said that the issue "will be decided separately" by the Turkish National Olympic Committee, with the decision to be later considered by the Turkish Government.

RESULTS OF NATO BRUSSELS MEETING DENOUNCED

Borisov Commentary

LD152010 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 15 May 80

["Futile and Dangerous Venture"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--TASS observer Yuriy Borisov reports: The aggressive North-Atlantic bloc, directed by Washington, is trying to achieve a unilateral military superiority for the West and thus upset the present balance of forces in the world. Such is the main conclusion to be made from the results of the recent round of sessions in Brussels held by NATO's leading military and political bodies with the participation of foreign and defense ministers.

The attempt made by the participatants of the sessions to justify their military course by the events in Afghanistan is of a clearly hypocritical and provocative nature, as it is commonly known that this line was started by the NATO countries long before the events in Afghanistan. This political line found its concrete manifestation in the decision of the NATO Council in Washington in 1978 to start increasing military expenditure by three percent annually and the Brussel's decision of the Atlantic bloc in December, last year, on the production in the United States and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. These decisions were again confirmed in their full volume at the recent sessions.

The final communique of the NATO Military Planning Committee also demonstrated that the Carter administration managed to make its European allies agree to an accelerated implementation of the NATO "long-term defence program" which envisages a whole range of measures for building up military power. As usual all these steps are taken under the smoke screen of babling about "the Soviet threat" aimed at deceiving the public.

For the same purpose of making a show of their "peace-loving policy", the authors of the communique hypocritically declare their readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons. Yet, it is well-known that it is NATO that destroyed the basis for such negotiations by its decision to start the production and deployment in Western Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Hardly anyone will believe that the West seriously wants to achieve a control of armaments while increasing NATO military expenditure in the past four years alone by 43,000 million dollars and planning a still bigger increase.

It is worth noting that Washington is persistently trying to utilise the NATO machinery to involve its West-European partners in its military ventures in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, aimed primarily against revolutionary Iran and Afghanistan. In fact Washington is trying to expand NATO activities to other parts of the world where imperialist interests are threatened. These plans are camouflaged in the hazy working of revising "task distribution" within NATO.

As for the attemptes of Washington and NATO to achieve for themselves a unilateral military superiority, these plans are absolutely futile, (but rather dangerous, as the West has begun a new round of the arms race which brings about a sharp deterioration in the international tension and undermines the security of nations. In addition, accelerated military preparations will lead to a further increase in the burden of taxes and poorer living conditions for the working people, as it will demand considerable material resoures for its financing).

The Western capitals should clearly understand that the Soviet Union and its allies will not allow to upset the military-strategic balance at the expense of the security of the socialist community.

Beglov: 'Atlantic Solidarity Trap'

LD160148 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Military Planning Committee of NATO has ended its meeting in Brussels. Here is comment by Spartak Beglov:

The communique released at the meeting in Brussels states that the situation in southwest Asia demands total solidarity and increased unity among NATO allies. The NATO Committee adopted a statement that contains a threat to Iran. Speaking at a press conference in Evere, State Secretary Edmund Muskie did not rule out the possibility that the United States would take steps other than diplomatic and economic ones. It is obvious that what he meant was military actions against Iran. And so in the name of Atlantic solidarity Washington is pushing its NATO allies into direct involvement in a game of force in southwest Asia.

Washington has raised its stakes in this risky game, as indicated by the new plan to land commandos in Iran, initiated right after the failure of the Delta operation in late April. President Carter has also approved plans to create American military bases in the Middle East and Indian Ocean and to form a special expeditionary corps to be used for quick so-called surgical operations anywhere in the region.

And so the doors of the Atlantic solidarity trap have opened still wider.

My question to West Europeans is: What will all this accomplish and what are the consequences. Let's take a close look at what is behind the propaganda about defending the vital interests of the United States and the West in the Middle East.

By working up emotions over the fateof the 53 American hostages in Iran and by flagrantly distorting the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Washington and London are trying to distract attention from the disastrous results of their policies in the region over the years.

In the first half of the century, the British carried through a number of plots against the Afghan people. They helped overthrow Amir Amanullah Khan in 1929 and organized sabotage against the independent country. After that the Americans seized Iran's oil resources and installed the despotic shah's regime in 1953. Clearly this was not in defense of the West's so-called vital interests, but was a matter of protecting the narrow interests of a few Americans and British monopolies that resulted in serious military tension in the Persian Gulf and southeast Asia. And so now the West Europeans are being asked to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for those who cannot bear to part with their privileges and profits.

By turning the region into a powderkeg Washington will end up hurting the real vital interests of the Europeans, by threatening access to oil even more than before. If the United States succeeds in closing off the Strait of Hormuz it will cut off the main oil supply to Western Europe and Japan from the Persian Gulf countries. Furthermore, if the West Europeans take part in the United States crusade on the Middle East, they will essentially destroy the most important achievements in their Mideast policy of the seventies. That is the understanding exhibited in Paris, Bonn, Rome, Copenhagen and The Hague of the interests of the Middle East nations, the first constructive approach taken to problems in the Arab countries and primarily those of the Palestinian Arabs. Those politicians who found the courage to walk away from the extremist policies of the United States in the Middle East apparently realized that respect for the national interests of the Mideast countries is the best way to ensure security in the region and consequently guarantee access to oil and other vitally important resources in the area.

In Brussels there was talk of creating a naval fleet of West German, British and Italian ships to support United States gunboat policy in the Persian Gulf. If the West Europeans do take this step they will have to face the consequences themselves. The people of the Middle East will once again see them on the side of the enemies of the Arabs and so the recent NATO meeting in Brussels threatens to make the West Europeans hostages of so-called Atlantic solidarity in the interests of the United States, and contrary to their own interests.

COMMENTARY ON SPAIN'S POSSIBLE NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD151042 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] There is profuse debate in the Spanish press on the subject of Spain and NATO. Arguments for and against entry into the North Atlantic bloc are presented. The debate is centered on Washington's feverish attempts to drag Spain into the alliance. Our observer Mikhail Kremnev writes:

Why is there so much effort to bring Spain into NATO? The answer is to be found in an analysis of Washington's foreign policy, which aims at heightening international tension and subordinating the policies of West European countries to U.S. hegemonistic interests. It pressures its allies, urging them to renounce independent policies in the interests of NATO and to back the adventurist line of the Washington administration. The United States does not want to have sole responsibility for its adventures. This explains Washington's growing interest in having Spain reinforce the southern flank of the North Atlantic bloc. Commenting on this the Washington POST does not rule out the possibility of NATO contingents being based in Spain in the event developments in Italy force the withdrawal of the bloc's units from that country.

There is another factor making Washington speed up its plans for Spanish entry into NATO. This lies in the political development of Spain. Washington is frightened that democratization might go too far and that Spain might choose an active policy of neutrality. This is causing serious concern to the NATO strategists. Washington places its hopes on those Spaniards who are against a policy of neutrality, which according to them, is not in Spain's interests. They say that within the bloc Spain will have the right to a vote on the solution of international strategic problems and will play a part in working out the alliance's global strategy. These arguments do not stand up.

Spain can play an active role in the United Nations and take a leading role in European developments. It's not for nothing that Madrid is to be the venue for the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation. As far as participation in NATO's global strategy is concerned, more than 30 years experience of relations within the bloc--and particularly recent events in Iran--show that the really important decisions are made by the United States without consulting its allies. In this case Spain would be relegated to the role of mere executor of such decisions.

FRG DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS, SERVES U.S. INTERESTS

LD151628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 80

["'Cold War' Relapse"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: And so the campaign of pressure and threats unleashed by FRG ruling circles, the aim of which was, under the pretext of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity," to prevent the participation of FRG sportsmen in the Moscow 1980 Olympics, has worked: Under pressure from official Bonn, the FRG National Olympic Committee [NOC] has decided, by 59 to 40 votes, not to send a West German sports team to Moscow.

This decision is a profoundly political action, which is completely contradictory to the spirit and letter of the Olympic Charter and in no way reflects the mood of the West German public, and moreover of the West German sportsmen for whom not taking part in the Olympics will be, as was recently admitted by the FRG Government itself, "a heavy blow." By forcing the FRG NOC to adopt such a decision, official Bonn has once again shown how far it is prepared to go in its desire in every way to play up to, or more precisely to serve Washington and those circles in the United States which have recently unleashed fierce counterattacks against detente.

Echoing the statements of Washington administration officials, certain circles in the FRG are trying to put forward the events in Afghanistan as an excuse for their anti-Olympic actions. However, it is well known that the responsibility for these events is totally and completely borne by those circles in the United States and their agents who began and are still waging an "undeclared war" against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], trying to overthrow the established revolutionary regime in that country. The peace-loving and constructive statement by the DRA Government just published in the press shows that every opportunity exists for a settlement of the so-called "Afghan question" which was created by the imperialist circles themselves--under the condition, of course, that the forces hostile to Afghanistan cease their attempts to turn back the course of events.

Thus, the essence of the matter is not the events in Afghanistan; it is well known that these events themselves are being used by Washington as a pretext for stepping up tension, including the justification of anti-Olympic acts. Such a line is causing serious alarm in the international, including the West German public, which is increasingly realizing that attempts to bring politics into sport can only harm both politics and sport. The FRG ruling circles evidently do not want to consider the attitude of the public.

By forcing the FRG NOC to refuse to take part in the Olympics, they themselves have shown that on a number of important questions affecting, it would seem, the FRG alone, decisions today are being made, strangely enough, not so much in Bonn as in Washington, or least at its dictate.

But what aims, one wonders, can these deeds and acts serve, which are being foisted on the FRG from outside and which are difficult to evaluate in any other way than as a "cold war" relapse? In any event they do not serve the aims of goodneighborliness and detente in which West Germany has by no means less interest than any other European country.

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD151429 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bowing to double pressure from its own government and the United States, the West German National Olympic Committee has voted against taking part in the Moscow Olympics. Comment is by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev. Here is what he writes:

The decision taken by the West German National Olympic Committee in Duesseldorf has been taken against the wishes of the majority of West German athletes. For several months they have been campaigning for the Moscow Olympics. They made it absolutely clear that they do not want to share the fate of American athletes, who are denied participation in the Moscow games after the American National Committee surrendered to government pressure and blackmail in Colorado Springs earlier this year.

The West German Government has led its own campaign. On the eve of the voting, President Carstens warned the Olympic committee against following the example of the French who voted for sending a team to Moscow 2 days ago. Explaining the outcome of the voting, West German sports officials say it was hard to say yes to the Moscow Olympics under double pressure from its own government and from the Carter administration. But the more they talk about pressure, the more obvious it becomes that claims of independence from the governments in so-called Western democracies even in such matters as sports are absolutely hollow.

Another interesting point is the talk about American pressure. If the U.S. administration can sway a decision of the West German Olympic committee, it may have enough power of persuasion, or something else, to make the country toe its line in other matters also. And, indeed, this has already happened in such vital areas as East-West relations and in particular European security.

If the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, strongly urged by the Carter administration, is against the wishes and aspirations of West German athletes and sports fans, is it not only natural to assume that the arms race and subversion of detente, also urged by the Carter administration, may be against the wishes and aspirations of all the people? On the eve of the voting in Duesseldorf the West German National Olympic Committee president, Willi Daume, said it would be a dreadful situation if we were alone among the large nations of Europe in following a boycott. As if not being completely alone is less dreadful. But on the whole, Willi Daume's definition of the situation of the NOC is being dreadful is correct.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT FORMS NEW EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

LD151016 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 15, TASS--The formation of a new Egyptian Government has been announced here. It is headed by President of theArab Republic of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat. Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali, minister of defence and military production, in the previous cabinet, became deputy premier and foreign minister. As is noted by commentators, President as-Sadat needed a substantial reshuffling of the cabinet of ministers of Egypt to strengthen the positions of his regime.

APN: PLANS TO DEPLOY U.S. FORCES IN EGYPT COMPLICATE MIDEAST ISSUE

LD151120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The British THE OBSERVER informed its readers of the U.S. intention actually to start turning the territory of Egypt into the main base for so-called lightning strike operations in the area where Europe, Asia and Africa meet.

The participation of up to 50,000 soldiers is envisaged in this kind of operation, APN political observer Aleksandr Lavrentyev writes. Major military installations, including repair facilities for war planes, tanks and missile installations, are to be constructed for housing and maintaining them. THE OBSERVER describes the current Washington initiative as a new concept in U.S. military strategy. However, in this case the word "new" is hardly appropriate. The license for using Egypt as a bridgehead for the rapid deployment force layin the secret false bottom of the suitcase with the documents of theCamp David deal back in September of 1978. Naturally there was no mention of any of this in the documents published at that time. However, as emerged later, the Camp David agreements also contained secret clauses. And it was these that envisaged the expansion of U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation, the organization of provocations in the region by the Americans with the aim of kindling local conflicts and weakening the unity of those Arabs who reject the tripartite conspiracy.

The current Washington initiatives appear especially explosive if viewed in the light of the latest events in the Near and Middle East, and if one takes into account the militant gestures by Washington which have grown more frequent following the fiasco of the U.S. venture in Iran.

U.S. President Carter, speaking recently in Philadelphia at the Council for International Problems, declared the intention to continue efforts for the establishment of peace in the Near East. But on what premise? On the premise of guarding U.S. interests which are in jeopardy. When one translates his pronouncements from diplomatic into normal language their meaning points to an intensification of hegemonistic U.S. aspirations. This is borne out also by threats against Iran. Washington is intent on teaching the Iranian leaders another lesson as a result of which they, according to the claim by the master of the White House, stand to lose the integrity and independence of the country.

Force is there to be used, this is how Brzezinski, close assistant to the U.S. President, develops this thought. In the heat of the game of war and peace he is risking high stakes. Following suit to Mao Zedong, Brzezinski repeats the misanthropic concept that nuclear war need not necessarily signify the end of civilization. If anyone maintains the opposite, the White House hawk says, he is talking rubbish. Thus there can be no doubt that the plans for the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in Egypt are very seriously complicating the situation in the Near and Middle East, as well as in the world in general.

IRANIAN PAPER CITES HOSTAGE ON U.S. 'ACTIVITIES' IN IRAN

LD152342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1752 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 May, TASS--The former shah was a direct henchman of America. He received instructions from Washington and did everything the U.S. administration told him to do. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes these words spoken by the hostage Joseph Subic, formerly a member of the U.S. Military Attache's Staff in Iran. The shah committed so many serious crimes against his people that if this had taken place during World War II, he would have been condemned at the Nuremburg trial. He was not interested in the future of his country but only in money and power. But the most important thing is that the U.S. Government was the shah's master.

J. Subic said that the activities of the U.S. special services and a whole army of various advisers were not restricted in any way. Stations of Kabkan and Behshahr carried out electronic espionage directed at Soviet territory, although a pretence was made that this was not espionage but work carried out exclusively for U.S. Air Force requirements. This "work" was directed by Colonel Schaeffer, Colonel Johnson and Captain Robinson.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was equipped with a powerful electronic radio intelligence center, whose staff eavesdropped on radio transmissions in Iran, including service conversations between Iranian Government officials. Colonel John Schaeffer, U.S. military attache in Iran, was responsible for these operations. Part of this center's secret equipment was removed to America after July 1979.

Colonel Hunt maintained links with Thomas Ahern and William Dougherty who were members of the Central Intelligence Agency. Hunt had contacts with groups who were drawing up plans to overthrow the revolutionary Iranian Government.

A C-12 spy plane equipped with special apparatus for air photography was based at the capital's Mehrabad airport. It made spy flights over Iran, Pakistan and India. Colonel Schaeffer made several such flights with Major Harry Johnson as pilot.

J. Subic noted that the number of U.S. advisers exceeded 40,000 at any one time. They fully controlled the Iranian Army. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency coordinated their work.

IRAN: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES KORDESTAN

LD151132 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 15, TASS--Iran's National Security Council has met here with President Bani-Sadr in chair. The meeting discussed the situation in the country, in particular in Iranian Kordestan. As commander of the "corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" Abbas Duzduzani said upon the closing of the session, the situation in Iranian Kordestan is gradually returning to normal. Representatives of the country's president in Iranian Kordestan, chief of the operations division of the Central Staff of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" Abu Sharif told the PARS news agency the city of Sanandaj, which was a scene of most fierce fighting is currently under full control of the government troops.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT ON OIL PURCHASES, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD150951 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Kuwait--In a press interview published today, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Sikachev said that the Soviet Union is not thinking of buying oil from the Arab Gulf region, contrary to American forecasts. He also said that his country does not intend to make initiatives to establish diplomatic relations with certain Arab Gulf states which on their part reject such ties with the Kremlin, chiefly Saudi Arabia.

In an interview with Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH, the ambassador said that Moscow has not offered to buy oil from Kuwait or any other Gulf state because it is the world's largest producing state of this vital strategic material; besides it exports a considerable portion of its production abroad. However he acknowledged that Soviet organizations from time to time buy Kuwaiti oil products to comply with Soviet commitments to third parties. Sikachev did not specify the size of these purchases nor the parties to which they are reshipped.

American official assessments are that the Soviet Union, which produces about 11 million barrels of oil per day, might experience shortages by the end of the 1980s and will be compelled to import oil.

Replying to another question, the Soviet diplomat said his country had clearly expressed its readiness to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Gulf states, and therefore we consider that the question now rests with the states of the region themselves.

With the exception of Kuwait, Iraq, and Iran, the other Gulf states--namely Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman--have no diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Sikachev said that the Soviet Union has supplied Kuwait with weapons, including ground-to-ground missiles, without preconditions. He added that cooperation in the armed field is taking place "on a purely business basis" and that the Soviet side is satisfied with this cooperation.

SKACHKOV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD151256 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Damascus, May 15, TASS--'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Semen Skachkov, the chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, who had arrived here for the fifth session of the standing Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation.

They discussed the prospects of Soviet-Syrian economic and scientific-technical Cooperation and also summed up the results of fulfilment of reciprocal commitments envisaged by intergovernmental documents on economic and technical cooperation.

Al-Kasm highly assessed the assistance to Syria from the friendly Soviet people and expressed confidence that Soviet-Syrian economic, scientific and technical cooperation would continue developing and strengthening.

Skachkov was also received by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, the deputy premier for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1179, 14 May

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 15 May 80

["Cosmos-1179" in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1179 was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday. The satellite carries scientific equipment for continuing the study of the outer space. The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 103.5 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth is 1,570 kilometres, the minimum is 310 kilometres. The inclination of the orbit is 83 degrees.

Cosmos-1180, 15 May

LD151544 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1180, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific equipment for continuing the study of the outer space. The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth is 296 kilometres, the minimum--240 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees. The satellite's onboard equipment is functioning normally.

KAZAKH AUTHORITIES ADOPT DECISION ON ENHANCING SCIENCE

AU131056 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the development of fundamental and applied research in the scientific establishments of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences to further accelerate scientific-technical progress in the republic's national economy. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have resolved to consider it an important task of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences to implement the party and government decision on the further development of the most important and promising directions in fundamental sciences, on raising by all means the effectiveness of applied scientific papers, on strengthening relations between science and production, and on accelerating the application of the results of completed research in the national economy. Particular attention has been paid to expanding research in the field of electronics, technical cybernetics, energy transformation, physical-chemical problems in biology and medicine, the automation of production processes and scientific experiments and water problems. It has been found expedient to organize institutes within the Kazakh Academy of Sciences for the study of molecular biology and biochemistry, physical technology, ecology and the protection of nature, archeology, [word indistinct], chemical-metallurgical problems and geography; to open branches in Karaganda of the (Kagdayev) Geological Sciences Institute, of the mining, the hydrogeology and hydrophysics and the economics institutes, and to form on their basis the Karaganda branch of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences; to organize in Shevchenko City branches of the nuclear physics institute and of the petroleum and natural salts chemistry.

To raise the effectiveness of research and to speed up the application of the results of scientific papers in the national economy, the Kazakh Academy of Sciences has been instructed to organize a special designing bureau in 1981.